

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES B. SHEPARD,**  
OF WAKE COUNTY.

**APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.**

Mr. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit: Franklinton, Franklin county, 26th March, Henderson, Granville, 27th March, Nineth City, Pasquotank, 1st April, Currituck, C. H., Currituck, 4th April, Hertford, Perquimans, 8th April, Columbia, Tyrrell, 15th April, Hyde, C. H., Hyde, 18th April, Washington, Beaufort, 22nd April, Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April, Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May, Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May, Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May, Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May. After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

In our article of last Friday about the County Convention, we stated that Tuesday of next Superior Court, the day upon which we suggested the Convention to be held, would be the 27th of April. We were mistaken. We should have said the 21st of April.

**James B. Shepard—Our Candidate.**

In last week's paper, we announced through a postscript that the Democratic Central Committee had nominated James B. Shepard as the Democratic candidate for Governor. We therefore place his name at the head of the Journal. In another column will be found an article from the Raleigh Standard, containing the letter of the Committee, tendering the nomination to Mr. Shepard, together with his reply, accepting the same. Mr. Shepard has made a list of appointments for the Eastern part of the State, and a private letter which we have received from Raleigh, says that he intends canvassing every portion of the State. We are aware that the failure on the part of Mr. Caldwell to accept the nomination of the Convention of the 8th of January last, has cast somewhat of a damper on the minds of some of our friends. This, however, we know will only be temporary in its effects; and now that we have got a candidate in the field, the wonted enthusiasm of by gone contests will animate the party.

James B. Shepard, although still a comparatively young man, is well known to the people of North Carolina. He is particularly well known to, and respected by the Democracy of North Carolina, for the fervent and enthusiastic manner in which he has advocated Democratic principles and Democratic measures, ever since he first set his foot upon the theatre of public life. He has served in both branches of the Legislature—once as Senator and once as Representative, from Wake county. His abilities as a public speaker, are acknowledged by all. His political information is extensive, and we here predict that his appeals to the people during the coming campaign will arouse a spirit of enthusiasm in our party, which will surprise the Federal party far beyond what they now dream of. He is in the very prime of life—possessed of an energetic and bold spirit which no difficulties can daunt or discourage—of a warm and sanguine temperament, well calculated to enlist the feelings of those with whom he may come in contact, in whatever cause he advocates. In a word, we present the name of James B. Shepard to the people of North Carolina as that of a wholesome Democrat.

We then, this day, appeal to the Democratic party from one end of the State to another, to rally to the rescue. Surely it must be a source of pain and mortification to the Republicans of the State, that their own loved "Old North State" should continue to languish in the thralldom of Federalism. Now is the time to come to her rescue. It remains with ourselves to say whether this state of things will continue longer to exist. For we do say, that if every Democrat in North Carolina will do his duty between this and August next, the State can be redeemed. We have a leader now who will do all that can be done by man to insure success. Will we not second his efforts? Will we not do our duty? Surely every Democrat in the State will feel that he is called upon in the most solemn manner, to lend a helping hand to the cause which he cannot but believe to be that of his country. We have a good cause and a good leader. What, then, is there to prevent our success? Absolutely nothing, save our own supineness. Let our principles be made known to the people, and so sure as the sun will rise on the morrow, they will and must be triumphant.

We say, then, to our Democratic friends, once for all, put your shoulder to the work; be active; be vigilant; but above all, stick together. Let no petty differences of opinion about men divide or distract you. Remember you have to fight a common enemy. Present to that enemy an unbroken and resolute front. So surely as you do this, success, great and glorious success, must await you.

**What's in the Wind?**—On the 19th, Mr. Allen gave notice that on Monday he would immediately after the morning hour move to go into executive session. Mr. Allen said that there was a matter of great importance which would come before senators, and that he gave this notice, so that there might be no surprise. What can this matter be? Suppose a compromise on the Oregon question were submitted by Mr. Polk; or may be our relations with Mexico will be brought before the Senate.

The Boat from Charleston, due yesterday morning, did not arrive until late in the evening, in consequence of having been run into by the steamer Anson, for Georgetown, S. C.

**Mr. Haywood's Speech.**

On the 4th and 5th of this month, Mr. Haywood, our Senator, made a speech on the Oregon question, which at the time created a considerable breeze of excitement in Washington, and which still continues to be largely commented on by the press of the United States. Mr. Haywood requested the editors of the Washington papers not to publish their reports of the speech, as they might be imperfect, and as he was preparing it himself for publication. Thus, although the speech was delivered nearly a month ago, it was on yesterday that we saw for the first time an authorized copy in the National Intelligencer. We have read it through calmly and dispassionately, and in saying that it is one of the most ingenious productions which it has been our fortune to peruse, we are doing only justice to the impression it has made upon our mind. Well indeed may it have produced an extraordinary excitement in the Senate chamber. It rebukes in a style somewhat too pointed and sardonic, the ultraism of the Western members of that body—the "true friends of Oregon," as Mr. H. calls them. In the main, we agree with the sentiments of Mr. Haywood. We are for the settlement of the question peaceably and honorably by compromise. We have long before this speech of Mr. Haywood's was delivered, given it as our settled opinion that Mr. Polk would settle the question in a spirit of compromise should an opportunity to do so present itself. There are some portions of this speech of Mr. Haywood's, however, to which we cannot give our unqualified assent. Of them we shall speak in our next number, when we shall present the speech itself, or at least a portion of it, as our limits will permit.

**Congressional.**

In the House, on the 23d inst., the Bill reported last month from the Committee on Military affairs, for raising two regiments of Riflemen, was called up for discussion in committee of the whole. Gen. McKay in the chair. It was discussed during the whole of the day's sitting, without any approach to taking the question. The object of the Bill is, to raise a sufficient force of light troops to protect our citizens in their migrations to the Oregon Territory. We think it should be adopted, whether we have peace or war. Indeed it was reported and recommended by the committee as a peace measure, and with no reference to war.

In the Senate, little of importance has been done during the past week, save to continue the discussion of the Oregon "Notice" question. We are getting tired of this debate, and think it high time it was brought to a close. On Monday, Mr. Allen, pursuant to previous notice, moved that the Senate would go into executive session, on business of importance. The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says, that this executive business is a commercial treaty concluded with Belgium. Nothing has yet been done or said about the Tariff in either branch of Congress.

**The River & Harbor Bill—Internal Improvements.**

We intend to speak plainly in the following remarks, we care not who is pleased or who is offended. During the last two weeks, a Bill has been before the House of Representatives for appropriating sums of money out of the Treasury of the United States, for the purpose of improving Harbors, Rivers, Canals, &c.; in a word, for constructing works of internal improvement in the several States of the Union. This Bill is called the "River & Harbor Bill." We say it has been under discussion. It is now the law of the land, so far as the action of the House of Representatives can make it so. On this day week, the final vote was taken on this Bill, when the result was found to be 109 yeas, and 89 nays. This Bill appropriates nearly a million and a half of Dollars for the purposes above alluded to. Having always been of the opinion that Congress has no power to construct works of Internal Improvement, and having always believed that this was one of the cardinal, fundamental principles of the Republican party, we watched, with no little anxiety and surprise, the course which this Bill was taking in the House. We must confess we were surprised and mortified to see men calling themselves Democrats—men who profess to subscribe to the declaration of principles put forth by the Delegates of the Democratic party, who met in Convention at Baltimore—say we were surprised to see such men advocating the doctrine of internal improvements by the General Government. We think we would be recreant, not only to our own individual sense of duty, but that we would be faithless to the implied trust reposed in us, as the conductor of a Democratic press, were we to pass over this reckless violation, as we conceive it, of the Constitution, without denouncing it in plain, direct terms. Nor do we think it one whit the less iniquitous, because some Democrats have assisted in its consummation. We had long thought that this was one of the issues upon which we differed with the Federal party. We know that the Federal party has always advocated a latitudinarian construction of the constitution. Such a construction, as would make the General Government one of almost unlimited powers, and we had thought, too, that the Republican party had taken issue with the Federalists on this point; and that, therefore, the former were morally bound to oppose the exercise of any power by Congress which is not clearly and unequivocally laid down in the Constitution. Such has been, and such is the course of the great mass of the Democratic party. There are, however, a few who call themselves Democrats, but who so far permit selfish, interested views, to warp their principles, as to swear them from their duty. Of this the vote on the Harbor Bill, is an evidence. We deplore this, and we think it the duty of

the Republican press to speak plainly on the subject. There is never any thing made by covering up our real sentiments on any subject. We say then, that the passage of this Bill is a violation of the Constitution, according to our reading of that document, and we say further, that those Democrats who voted for it, are more culpable in the eyes of the American people, than are the Whigs. Will Mr. Polk give his name to this Bill? Is now a question which we would like to have satisfactorily answered. Are the Baltimore Resolutions worth a fig, if they are thus to be departed from in the hour of practice? We say in advance, we think it is the duty of Mr. Polk to veto this Bill. We think, as a matter of course, that he must look upon it as unconstitutional, and if he does, his path is clear and unequivocally pointed out to him. Will he veto it? We shall see. We will advert to this subject again.

**How is this? Walter F. Leak in the Field.**—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 20th inst., comes to us with the name of Walter F. Leak, of Richmond county, hoisted at its mast head as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Jeffersonian had not then seen the nomination by the Central Committee of Mr. Shepard. We presume as soon as Mr. Leak and his friends become aware that there is a regular candidate brought out, by the Representatives of the party, they will feel it their duty not to throw any let in the way. We presume, as a matter of course, that Mr. Leak will withdraw. Under present circumstances, to have two Democratic candidates in the field would be disastrous in the extreme. We know that Mr. Leak and his friends will not permit any personal consideration to influence their conduct, so far as to injure the cause. We forbear saying any thing more at present.

**Postscript.**—Since the above paragraph was written, we have received the Fayetteville Observer of the 25th inst., containing a long letter from Mr. Leak, addressed "To the Democratic party of North Carolina." The sum and substance of this letter of Mr. Leak's is, that he is in the field as a candidate for Governor, and that he will not withdraw on any terms. Mr. Leak styles the Central Committee a "clique," that wishes to dictate to the people of the State. He says that it has no power to make a nomination, and that its doing so is merely an assumption of power. Now we are aware, that the State Central Committee had no power expressly conferred upon it for the especial purpose of meeting the contingency which Mr. Caldwell's failure to accept the nomination of the Convention of January gave rise to; but we would ask Mr. Leak and his friends, if he has any, for what purpose was this committee constituted and organized? Was it not to superintend the interests of the Republican party—to act for the good of the whole, by adopting such measures as it might, in its discretion, under any emergency that might arise, think would redound to the advancement of the common cause? Mr. Caldwell's refusal to accept the nomination, placed the party in a predicament for which there was no precedent. The question was, what is to be done? How is a candidate to be brought out? The natural and almost immediate reply from every Democrat was, let the Central Committee which has been appointed to watch over the interests of the party by the late Convention, take the matter into consideration; let it pitch upon some individual and place his name before the Democracy of the State. For our own part we looked upon this as the only proper and feasible course to be pursued, under the circumstances. We accordingly so recommended; and if we recollect rightly, every Democratic press in the State coincided with us. The Committee then, under the circumstances in which the party was placed, had an implied power of making a nomination; not only in our opinion had it the power, but we think it would have been recreant to the trust reposed in it by the Convention, had it failed to act. We know ourselves of our own knowledge with what deep and unfeigned anxiety its members weighed the matter, before they did act. We know that each and every member of the Committee was consulted before the final decision was made. We know, too, that the Committee adopted every means in its power to ascertain the sentiments of the party throughout the State, and that it nominated Mr. Shepard, after the most mature deliberation. Mr. Leak intimates that he was in the field before the Convention acted, and that it should not then have thwarted him. Well now we see no good reason, or good sense in this. Mr. Leak, we think, had been guided entirely by what would best subserve the interests of the cause, of which he boasts that he is a consistent advocate, would have awaited the action of the body, to which the whole Democracy of the State looked for a solution of the difficulty in which we were placed. But no, he comes out on his own hook, as the phrase goes, and thus, so far as in him lies, has done all he can to increase the already unpleasant difficulties under which the party labors. We really cannot see what Mr. Leak can promise himself by such a course. Of one thing we feel certain: The Democracy of the State will pursue the right course. They will not permit this letter of Mr. Leak's to swerve them from the path of duty. They have a regular candidate in the field. They will cast their votes, without hesitation, for James B. Shepard, who has been regularly brought before them by the Central Committee, on whom they had called to make the nomination.

**The Hudson River Open.**—We learn from Mr. Beach, of the Northern mail line, that the river is open to Albany. The steamer Columbia left at 8 o'clock this morning for that city.

**Thomas Ritchie, Jr.,** has given himself up to the Sheriff of Chesterfield county, and is now in Jail. We understand that his trial was to have taken place on Wednesday last.

**CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**

It will be perceived by the following Correspondence, that **JAMES B. SHEPARD**, Esq., has been nominated by the Democratic State Committee as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that he has accepted the nomination. This nomination has been made by the Committee after due advisement and deliberation; and we have room at this late hour only to express our high gratification that the banner of the good old cause has been committed into such safe and able hands. It will be seen, by Mr. Shepard's appointments, in another column, that he will canvass the State; and we predict that he will arouse the party and kindle a flame of enthusiasm wherever he goes. The following is the Correspondence:

**RALEIGH, March 17, 1846.**  
DEAR SIR: At a Meeting of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, held this day, you were nominated by a majority of the Committee as the Democratic Republican candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. Permit us, Sir, to add the hope that you will accept this nomination, tendered as it is under the most encouraging circumstances for the democratic cause, and in the well-founded belief that perseverance and vigorous exertion in the present contest, must be crowned with the happiest results.

**Kimbrough Jones, Josiah O. Watson, W. N. Edwards, Perrin Baubee, Gabriel Holmes, Louis D. Wilson, Robert Strange, John W. Ellis, Calvin Graves, Thomas Bragg, Jr., Robt. P. Dick, William W. Holden, W. W. Avery.**  
Dem. State Committee.

**Mr. Shepard's Reply.**  
**RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, March 17th, 1846.**  
GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me of my nomination as the democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has been received. In January last when in Newbern, I received a letter from a friend requesting me to accept such a nomination. To that request I returned a prompt and decided negative; on two occasions subsequent (as some of the Committee well know) I desired that my name might not be connected in any manner with the distinguished office of Governor; but being since privately and publicly called on and now urgently solicited (by the Committee appointed by the late convention to act for the party) to become the standard bearer of our principles, I cannot longer hesitate. I accept therefore, the nomination so cordially and politely tendered, and shall use every exertion to defeat the policy and measures of the Federal party.

It is entirely unnecessary at this time to mention my views on any subject of State or National interests, as they may be familiar to every section of the Commonwealth. With zeal, activity, and energy, we can and will be triumphant; and here permit me to congratulate the Democracy upon the success of all the leading measures of the administration. The admission of Texas into our glorious Union and the adjustment of the Tariff, upon equitable principles, during the present session of Congress, cannot fail to redound to the honor of the Democratic party. On the currency, the controversy concerning Oregon, and questions of State policy, and indeed all others, I deem it quite useless now to expatiate, because they will be examined at length in my discussions before the people. With sentiments of high regard and esteem,

Yours ob't. serv't  
**JAMES B. SHEPARD.**  
To Kimbrough Jones, Dr. Josiah O. Watson, W. N. Edwards, W. W. Holden, Robert Strange, Louis D. Wilson, Weldon N. Edwards, Thomas Bragg, Jr., Gabriel Holmes, Robert P. Dick, John W. Ellis, Calvin Graves, Perrin Baubee. Members of the Democratic Committee of the State of North Carolina.

**New Hampshire Election.**

From the Boston Statesman of the 21st inst., we gather the following intelligence with regard to the recent Election in New Hampshire.

We received by Cheney's express from the editors a copy of Hill's N. H. Patriot for today. It recapitulates the votes of the entire state, except six small places, which together cast but about 200 votes. In 217 towns,

Williams has	26,822
Colby,	17,689
Berry,	10,309
Others,	82
Majority against Williams,	12,559

In the six towns to come in the democratic majority was last year 87. So that the majority against the democrats cannot exceed twelve hundred. Steele's democratic majority last year was 1033. In a plurality of TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND there remain dignity and respectability.

In the house of representatives the Patriot makes	
Democrats,	126
Whigs,	111
All others,	23
Majority against the democrats 8; but we shall have two members more from the Coos, which will reduce it to six, and the politics of two of those are not well settled. This is different from the "thirty" majority claimed by the whigs.	

To the senate, democrats are elected from districts 4, 8, 10, and 12—in districts 1 and 2, others are chosen. No choice in six districts. P. S.—Since the above was prepared the Coos Democrat brings us the towns of Clarksville, Erroll, Pittsburg, and Randolph, which give for Williams 134, all others 251 and reduce the democratic minority to eleven hundred and forty nine. Orange and Pinkham's Grant are all that remain to be heard from. The allied majority of "2000" is whittled down to 1100.

From this it will be seen, that the Democrats proper of New Hampshire, have failed to elect their Governor. We do not wish to conceal that we are pained at this result. We feel certain however, that it is merely a temporary "split" amongst the Democrats, that has given to the whigs this apparent success. It will be seen from a comparison of the returns, that Williams the Democratic candidate for Governor, lacks only about 1100 votes to give him a majority over the combined forces of "Independent Democrats," "Whigs," and "Abolitionists." This, we think, under the circumstances, is not so bad; and moreover, we think that it demonstrates the fact, that however the distractions of the Democratic party may have prevented them from obtaining success for the present, the Federalists have little to boast of. Nor can the latter promise themselves that the results of this election will ensure their permanent advantage.

**The Connecticut River open.**—The ice in the Connecticut river was carried away by the late thaw, and the channel is now open for navigation.

**Present British Free Trade Policy.**

Our readers will remember that some time ago, we adverted to the fact, that the tendency of popular sentiment throughout the civilized world was favorable to free trade. That in England particularly, the greatest commercial nation in the world, and up to this period the most undeviating in her devotion to the doctrines of protection for protection's sake, a great and irresistible revolution had taken place in the public sentiment of the nation on this subject. We have now before us the Liverpool European Times of the 4th inst., containing the great debate upon the corn laws, which occupied the English House of Commons during almost the whole of the month of February. This debate, although the main question involved was the modification of the corn laws, was not confined to this subject alone. It took a wide range, and the antagonistical principles of free trade on the one hand, and restrictions on the other, were discussed at length. We have read the long and able speech of the English minister, in defence of the ministerial measure for the modification of the corn laws during the next three years, and for their total repeal at the end of that period. It is one of the ablest arguments which we have ever read. We wish our limits would permit us to publish it. At the close of the debate, which took place at three o'clock on the morning of the 28th of last month, the division which took place giving to the minister a majority of 97, shewed clearly, that the days of monopoly in England are numbered. Would it not be singular if the United States, whose boast is that she is the free, the most liberal, and the most enlightened nation in the world, should be outstripped in this great free trade movement by the old aristocratic monarchies of Europe? England, in a short time will admit the products of our soil, and of our industry unrestrictedly. Will we then continue to levy an almost prohibitory duty upon those articles which she sends to our shores for sale? Articles too which we want, and without which, we cannot well get along, and all this simply and solely for the purpose of bolstering up the fortunes of a few hundred manufacturers in the New England States. At a period when the nations of the old world are adopting a liberal commercial policy, shall the United States be found the last in the great race of improvements? We hope not. We think not.

**FOREIGN.**

**Arrival of the Hibernia at Boston.**—The Hibernia, brings 22 days later intelligence from Liverpool, than any of the recent arrivals. Her dates are up to the 4th inst.

From the New York Herald of the 21st, we make up the following summary of the most important items. In another column of the Journal, we copy an editorial article on the same subject which we think ably written, and which will convey a better idea than we could furnish of the bearing of the news brought out by the Hibernia.

The steam ship Hibernia, arrived at Boston, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The news is highly important. It is said that despatches, of the greatest importance, have come out in this ship, for the British Minister and our own government. We shall probably soon hear something of their character.

There has been a tremendous battle in India. No less than three thousand British and Native troops killed, and a reported loss of 30,000 Sikhs.

Cotton had slightly declined. The price of corn had fallen.

American affairs continued to absorb the public mind in England and France.

There have been several extensive failures in London and Liverpool. In the latter place, one house, Messrs. Stockdale and Sons one of the most extensive soap manufacturers, it is said, in the world, has suspended payment. Their liabilities are little short of half a million of money. The failure was owing to the tightness of the money market, and to their consequent inability to negotiate their paper.

The American Minister in London is confined to his house by sickness.

Louis Philippe it is said to be in favor of referring the Oregon dispute to the arbitration of three English and three American gentlemen—thus carrying out the idea of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The packet ship Patrick Henry had reached Liverpool, but we can find no intelligence of the pilot boat Wm. J. Romer.

The weather in England continued unusually mild, and the effect cannot fail to make itself felt on the growing crops. Vegetation is extremely forward.

The great debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme, which extended over three weeks, and afforded food for twelve nights' incessant oratory, was brought to a close on the morning of the 28th ult., by a division which gave the Minister a majority of ninety seven! The eye of the hawk never followed its prey with greater intensity than the public, out of doors, have turned to these debates in Parliament.

The agitation which is now proceeding in favor of free trade is almost exclusively confined to the walls of Parliament. The people out of doors—the great mass of thinking intelligent, stirring nation—require no flattery, want no incentive, to wed them to the cause.

The safety of the measure seems to be insured; and our readers, engaged in commerce with England, may rest satisfied that Peel's commercial policy will become the law of the land. There will be wrangling, there will be delay, but there will not, cannot be defeat. So says *Wilmers Times*.

The events of the last few days before the Hibernia sailed, show that the House of Lords will swallow a pill; with wry faces, it may be like children taking medicine, but they will gulp it down, from a conviction of its necessity—combined, probably, with a conviction, equally strong, that they will be made to do so should they turn restive.

Father Mathew has published a letter, accompanied with specimens of bread and "stirabout," made from Indian corn. Efforts are now making to introduce this excellent beverage, not only into Ireland, but into the three kingdoms generally, on the plan which marks its use in the United States.

Naples has entered into commercial treaties with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia. She has also removed the prohibition on the import of pins, allowing it to take place on payment of a moderate duty. Naples is

very liberally disposed with regard to her tariffs, and, it is said, intends to make very great modifications in them.

It will be seen, by referring to the communication of our Paris correspondent, that the French Chambers have voted a sum of money for the settlement of a line of steamers between Havre and New York, so that when all the projected "vapor ships" are in action, a daily, or at least semi-weekly mail between Europe and America will have been secured. The spirited and successful managers of the Halifax mail steamers are building another fine vessel, to add to their already splendid fleet of steamers.

Free trade principles are becoming popular in France.

Subscriptions for the distressed Irish have been commenced at Calcutta.

From Prussia we hear, with alarm, that the cholera is raging furiously.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will, it is said, after her accouchement, visit France. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are to repair to London to accompany them.

In one year, ending 5th January, 1846, 229,241 quarters of wheat and wheat flour were imported into England from Canada.

According to the German newspapers, there is now raging in several parts of Russia a violent disease among cattle, similar in every respect to the cholera.

From *Wilmers & Smith's European Times* we extract the following article.

**Preparations for War.**—Whether or not we are to have war, great preparations are made for it. The army is to be increased 10,000 men; the militia are to be in readiness for immediate training; the ordinance corps are to receive an accession of 1500 men; the royal marines 2,500 men; and the land regiments of the line 6,000. The increase in the navy will be about 1,000 men.

**THE EFFECT THE REFUSAL OF ARBITRATION PRODUCED IN ENGLAND.**

From *Wilmers & Smith's European Times*, March 4. The scarcity of money has been making itself felt in the cotton market. During the last fortnight the market has been very dull, with receding prices, and matters would have remained in this lethargic state, had it not been for the arrival, on Monday, of the Patrick Henry, which sailed on the 6th, and which has brought the Presidents message to Congress, and the correspondence between the British and American ministers relative to the Oregon. The turn which this vexed question has taken has excited surprise, for it was hoped that the commercial measures of the present government would have facilitated the settlement of the dispute, on terms satisfactory to both parties.

The cotton market advanced on some descriptions an eighth when the belligerent purport of the advices by the packet transpired. The peremptory refusal of the American Government to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that it would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to a portion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting. These rights have been long acknowledged by treaty between the parties, and it is held as being too late in the day to erase a bond which preceding negotiators, on both sides of the Atlantic, have combined to respect. The friends of peace mode of settling amicably controverted claims should have been so unceremoniously rejected; and its effect upon the cotton market has been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm. The pilot-boat, William J. Romer, which sailed in company with the Patrick Henry, has not yet arrived. She is said to be the bearer of Mr. Pakenham's despatches to the British Government. The packet experienced heavy weather, otherwise it is probable that the miniature craft might have cut a more respectable figure in the race.

**THE GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.**

Our columns to-day contain a record of two terrific battles, in which the British troops have been engaged, in the East. The Sikhs, it will be seen, passed the Sutlej, in numbers variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, with a splendid park of artillery, double that of the English, and invaded the British territory, to measure strength with our forces. The fighting lasted three days, and the carnage was dreadful. Our forces only amounted, British and native, to 20,000, out of which we lost nearly 4000. Several distinguished officers fell, amongst others the brave veteran, Sir Robert Sale. The Sikh generals committed some sad blunders; and our own troops, there is so much reason to believe, owe the victory to that indomitable pluck which never knows when it is beaten, rather than to the science or skill of the leaders who commanded them. The maneuvering on the part of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge seems to have been indifferent.

But the British bayonet did the business, although the officers we have named are not thereby steeled against censure. The Sikhs, it is clear, as regards discipline and courage, are far superior to the enemies with whom we have hitherto had to deal in India.

The subsequent despatches from Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor General of India, show that he was misled as to the intentions of the Sikhs.

**NEW ORLEANS, March 14. FROM TEXAS.**

The Steamer Galveston brings late dates from Texas.

General Taylor has broken up his camp at Corpus Christi and marched with all his force towards the Rio Grande. What his precise object is we cannot say. If it be true that there are Mexican troops on the eastern bank of the river, there will probably be a collision. General Taylor's troops are in the highest state of equipment and discipline; and the General is an experienced soldier, who saw much hard service in the last war.—*Courier*.

The Galveston arrived at Galveston last Sunday, and left that place on the 11th with a company of dragoons for Aransas Pass.—*Ibid*.

**Galveston, March 12, 9 o'clock, A. M.** The Galveston has just arrived from Aransas Pass. The main body of Gen. Taylor's Army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last Regiment with Gen. T. and staff, was to leave this morning. The rumor of a large force of Mexican troops being about to oppose the concentration of Gen. Taylor's forces had occasioned great excitement. The troops of Gen. T. are said to be in high spirits in the expectation of a conflict with the enemy.—*Ibid*.

**Post Office, Wilmington.**

**NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**

**NORTHWEST MAIL.** By Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M., and close at every night.

**SOUTHERN MAIL.** By Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 P. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

**FAYETTEVILLE MAIL.** By Rail Road, is due on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on Wednesdays at 10 P. M.

**ETTERVILLE MAIL.** By Prospect Hill, Elizabeth City, Wednesdays and Fridays, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on Wednesdays at 10 P. M.

**SAVANNAH MAIL.** By Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

**TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BEACH RIVER CHAPEL, AND HANDELL'S STORE MAIL.** is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes next night at 10 P. M.

**ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STRAW FORD, AND TOPSAIL MAIL.** is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.